

that I did not know. I am of the opinion that every word that was said to me at that time was overheard.

"The President did not offer me the position of Commissioner-General of Immigration directly or indirectly, then or at any other time.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor did not to my knowledge, send out any circular as is referred to in the dispatch from New York; consequently I could not have indorsed it.

"On August 15th, more than six weeks before I saw President Roosevelt, I made identically the same statement which I made to-day in regard to William H. Taft's candidacy. My statement appears in the Detroit Free Press of August 16th. I was asked then by a representative of the Free Press if I had signed or seen a letter sent out by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denouncing the Republican platform and urging labor to support Bryan and Democratic ticket. I replied:

"I do not believe Mr. Gompers has issued any such letter, and if he has, it does not meet my indorsement. If such a letter has been issued I have not seen it. I will neither support nor vote for Mr. Bryan. I am going to vote for Mr. Taft, who is an honorary member of one of our branches, the Association of Steamshovel and Dredgers."

MAKES TOUR OF OWN STATE

Bryan Travels Through Nebraska, Ad-

W. HOO, N.E., October 13.—Accompanied by practically all the Democratic candidates for State offices, William J. Bryan to-day campaigned in his own State, and to-night at the place completed the first of his "days" tour of Nebraska. Big crowds greeted him at every point, and when his day's work was over he had delivered twenty-one speeches. His arguments were confined mostly to answering the statements of Mr. Taft and Governor Hughes, who recently visited Nebraska.

The audiences were mostly farmers and the Democratic candidate frequently moved them to loud applause. The route traveled was through numerous Republican strongholds. A carload of speakers was brought along out of Omaha, and at each place visited, one was dropped off to complete the work of expounding Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Bryan accused Mr. Taft of not making the same in Nebraska that he had been making in other parts of the country.

"He did not discuss the guarantee of bank deposits," he said, "doubtless because he was informed that the people of Nebraska are in favor of the guarantee of deposits."

His appeal was to the farmers, and it was on the fact that the farmers have had good crops and fair prices, and did the Republican party give you good crops? All who think the Republican party is responsible for good crops should thank the Republican party. Those who believe as we do, that the good crops are due to the fertility of the soil, to seasonable rains, and to the warmth of the sunshine, should thank the Almighty.

Source of High Prices.

He asked his audiences who had given them high prices. "Are not agricultural prices," he inquired, "as high in Canada as they are here? Are not agricultural prices as high in England as they are here? Are not the values increased in Europe as well as in America? You must find some cause that is as extended as the results which you are trying to account for and the influence of the Republican party is confined to the United States. The farmers should not be deceived by the argument now addressed to them, for a similar argument was addressed to laboring men eight years ago."

He then spoke of the empty dinner-pails. It was said, he said, because the bottom had dropped out of it, and now the farmers were told that the Republicans are to give them a full basket. The Republican party, he declared, had no policy that promised better to the farmer.

"But he is the victim of all the abuses that have grown up under Republican rule."

Address of them on Reforms.

Discussing reforms, the candidate said that there was not one that Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft stood for that he had not fought for before either of them spoke on the subject to anybody. "If," he said, "you approve what they have tried to do in these reforms, how can you denounce what I have tried to do; and if you believe it is good for the country for them to try to apply them, how can you doubt that it would be better for the country if a Democrat should try to apply them?"

In the opinion of Mr. Bryan, Governor Hughes had not the kind of a man to give the advice to people who wanted remedial legislation.

"Governor Hughes, who came out to make fun of our anti-trust remedy," he said, "is the same Governor Hughes who vetoed the bill in the State of New York, a thing that your Governor would not veto a thing that you all are in favor of for you are paying 2 cents instead of 1. Yet down in New York where the population is thicker than it is out here, after that bill was passed by a Republican Legislature, Governor Hughes vetoed it, and he is not the kind of a man to give advice to people who want remedial legislation."

After speaking at Wahoo, Mr. Bryan returned to Fremont, where his train was switched to the line of the Union Pacific, over which road he will resume his journey in the morning. He will deliver twenty-three speeches to-day.

Appeals to the Farmers.

TEKAMAH, N.E., October 13.—In a series of speeches made on the first day of his campaign in Nebraska, William J. Bryan appealed directly for the farming and laboring vote, on the ground that he is the logical candidate of the producer and wage-earner. He opened his first speech with this line at Blair, and continued it throughout the day. The candidate also appealed for votes for the State ticket.

In his remarks at Blair Mr. Bryan said he wished to answer one argu-

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Now you can't fail to be interested in our showing of the new styles in Overcoats. Nothing tame or commonplace in the fashion this season.

In cuts, in shapes, in colors, in cloths, in details, in infinite variety here.

COME AND SEE.

\$15 to \$40.

C. H. BERRY & CO. MEN & BOYS OUTFITTERS

ment made in the West by Mr. Taft and Republican speakers to the farmers. "They tell the farmers," he said, "that because they have had good crops and good prices they ought to vote the Republican ticket. If you will remember back eight years ago they were talking to the laboring man about the full dinner pail, and everywhere you went you saw pictures of the full dinner pail, and they told the laboring man that just as long as he had enough to eat they ought not to think."

He declared the argument was not being used because the bottom had dropped out of the pail and it was empty. He told his hearers that the Democratic party this year was being supported by a larger number of laboring men than for forty years, and said their disappointment had been embittered by the fact that they were deceived eight years ago. "But," he added, "now it is the full farm basket and they are presuming on your ignorance as they did on the laboring man's ignorance, and they tell the farmer that because the basket is full he ought not to think."

In addressing his audience at Pender, Mr. Bryan said:

"My ambition to be President is not an ambition simply to hold that office, enjoy its honors or distribute the patronage connected with it. It is to assist in securing legislation that I think the country needs. It is to secure the remedies that I have been advocating for a long while."

Mr. Bryan attacked Governor Hughes, because of the Governor's criticisms regarding the trust plank of the Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan held the New York Governor to be the enemy of 2-cent railway fares, while all over this Western country Republican Governors signed bills providing for such rates. Mr. Taft's attitude with respect to publicity of campaign contributions was vehemently denounced.

At Oakland Mr. Bryan said he was an originator and Taft an imitator. Nebraska, he said, was much more of a pioneer in all matters relating to reform than Ohio.

PROSECUTIONS OF TRUSTS

Statement of Attorney-General in Reply to Second Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Attorney-General Bonaparte has replied to a second letter from Josephus Daniels, chairman of the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee, at Chicago, in which he complains that in the Attorney-General's answer to his first inquiry as to trust prosecutions he had not differentiated between the prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law and those under other laws.

Answering the inquiry specifically, the Attorney-General states that under the Sherman anti-trust law, passed in 1890, there have been sixty-five proceedings in all—fifty-six under Republican administration and nine under Democratic administrations. Forty-six since Mr. Roosevelt became President, in September, 1901, and nineteen during the preceding eleven years.

Among the prosecutions of the Democratic administration, the Attorney-General says, is included the case of the petition of Eugene V. Debs for a writ of habeas corpus. It is also asserted that five out of nine proceedings under Democratic rule were directed against labor organizations and their leaders, and that under Republican rule there have been in all three such proceedings out of fifty-six.

Campaign Fund Is Small.

CHICAGO, October 13.—While the official announcement will be made next Friday of the amount of the campaign fund of the Democratic Congressional Committee, it was learned to-day that the fund is about \$8,000, the smallest campaign fund that the Democrats have ever had for use in a congressional election. The congressional committee decided to make their fund public in order to preclude the charge that contributions were being diverted from the national committee to the congressional committee. In order to conceal amounts contributed and their source, only sums above \$100 will be made public.

Hoke Smith Endorses Bryan.

LINCOLN, N.E., October 13.—Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in an address to-day to the students and faculty of the State University eulogized William J. Bryan, who he declared, was far above William H. Taft in executive ability.

"Since hearing Governor Hughes speak," he declared, "I am positive we must elect Mr. Bryan."

CHARGE ELECTION FRAUDS

Independence League Charges That Tammany Will Vote Repeaters.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Charging that wholesale registration frauds have been committed, and that Tammany leaders intend to vote hundreds of "repeaters" at the coming election, the campaign committee of the Independence League to-day announced that it had placed at the disposal of State Superintendent of Elections Leary sworn evidence to prove the charges.

According to the committee, two representatives of the Independence League were corrupted with scores of other men, and instructed how to register illegally, so that some other person could vote the name registered on election day. The committee names several Tammany leaders in its charges, and claims to have affidavits from two Independence party men who, it is alleged, were asked to join the conspiracy.

HASKELL WILL SUE HEARST

Consults Counsel About Action for Libel—Letter to the President.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 13.—Governor C. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, arrived here this morning from Guth-

rie to consult his attorneys with reference to a suit that he says he intends to bring against W. R. Hearst, charging the New York editor with libel. The Governor stated soon after he had registered at a hotel that he had already placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys, and that the petition would be filed by them whenever they saw fit. The suit, he said, probably would be brought in the Circuit Court, but just when he was unable to say. The case grows out of the publication of the Standard Oil story, which was followed by Governor Haskell's resignation as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

The story in question alleged that a man named Haskell, in connection with two others, had made overtures to Frank S. Monnet, then Attorney-General of Ohio, to stop a suit pending against a Standard Oil subsidiary company, the trio agreeing, it was alleged, to furnish \$50,000 in case proceedings were dropped. Mr. Hearst asserted that this Haskell was Governor Charles N. Haskell, but the Governor of Oklahoma declared that he had no connection with the matter, and said some other Haskell must have been meant.

Governor Haskell declined to-day to make any definite statement regarding the intended suit.

OSAGE LANDS LEASE.

Governor Haskell to-day gave to the Associated Press a copy of a letter addressed to President Roosevelt on the subject of leasing to E. B. Potter in 1896 of 650,000 acres of Osage Indian oil lands, which Governor Haskell calls "the richest oil country in existence."

In his letter, "upon cancellation of this lease in the interest of these citizens of our State," says the Governor, "action to declare this improvident and unjust lease void and secure for the Osage nation the just and reasonable compensation that other owners are receiving."

Governor Haskell says an explanation made in a letter he had received from Frank Pierce, acting secretary of the Interior Department, to which the controversy has been referred by President Roosevelt, is unsatisfactory. "I agree," says Governor Haskell's letter, "that in 1896 the Democratic administration made a lease to E. B. Potter of the entire Osage nation or ten years at 10 per cent. royalty. At that time the nearest known oil production was about 700 miles from the Osage nation."

Governor Haskell asserts that "by 1896 Foster had transferred his lease of the Osage nation to an illuminating Oil Company, a well-known subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company."

Continuing, he says that when Congress gave the President authority to fix the amount of compensation the Osages were entitled to receive, the President had a written request for an opportunity to be heard and produce evidence showing that a cash bonus of \$7,000,000 and one-sixth royalty would constitute a moderate compensation to them.

"You neglected to give the Osages the money that was theirs," he says.

TAFT'S BROTHER WILL NOT RUN.

WATERBURY, CONN., October 13.—Horace D. Taft, principal of Taft School, at Waterbury, and brother of William H. Taft, Republican candidate for President, refused to run as a nominee for representative in the State Legislature at the Republican caucus held in Waterbury to-night. Principal Taft, while he will work for the best interests of Waterbury, said he could not think of running for a political office.

PARKER SCORES ROOSEVELT

Arrails Both President and His Party in Speech at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, October 13.—Judge Alton B. Parker addressed an afternoon meeting of Democrats here to-day, and roused an audience, which practically filled the Grand Opera House, to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm. In his address, which was about an hour and a half in length, Judge Parker touched on a number of issues prominent in the campaign, but paid particular attention to the tariff and the publicity of campaign contributions. He bitterly scored President Roosevelt for what he declared was an insult to Mr. Bryan in connection with the Haskell episode and for his stand

on the question of making public the contributions. He charged the Republican party with being hand in glove with the possessors of swollen fortunes, made possible by Republican tariff legislation, and said the party, despite the statements of its leaders, had no intention of severing its connection with corporate interests.

Judge Parker arrived this morning from Cincinnati and left this afternoon for Nashville, Tenn.

LOSS OF NEGRO VOTES MEANS DEFEAT OF TAFT

MADISON, WIS., October 13.—Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition nominee for President, in a speech to-night, declared that the loss of negro votes in several Southern border States would mean defeat for Taft.

"If I got to the White House," said Mr. Chafin, "the first thing my wife and I would do would be to clean up all the whiskey bottles. I would also call a special session of Congress on March 5th, and I assure you that within twelve months afterward there would be no more distilleries or breweries in the United States."

BOHEMIAN DIET IS LIVELY

Members Indulge in Wild Disorder at Prague—Free Fight.

VIENNA, October 13.—Wild scenes of disorder took place at a sitting of the Bohemian diet at Prague some days ago. The German members, not approving of the order of procedure, devoted their energies to obstruction. First they rattled their desks; then they advanced in a compact body to storm the platform where the president, or speaker, sat. They attempted to tear documents from the grasp of the readers. Other members wrenched off the lids of their desks, broke them to pieces, and distributed the fragments to their partisans, who joined in making a deafening noise by banging on the seats and desks.

When the tumult was at its height Herr Meyer, a German member, climbed on the table and attempted to grapple with the president. His intention was frustrated by the prompt action of a Czech member, who seized Herr Meyer from behind and flung him to the ground. His fall was broken by a chair, which was smashed to atoms.

The tumult now reached its climax, and members of the contending parties fought freely with each other. A shower of pamphlets, documents and fragments of desks was directed against the president. A member blackened the face and clothes of an opponent with ink. The president then closed the meeting.

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BURNISHINE

MAKES ALL METALS LOOK LIKE NEW

AT LEADING DEALERS—ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

PAUL N. Friedlander

9 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK

PROMISED OFFICE TO KEEFE



DANIEL J. KEEFE.

Who is charged in a statement issued from Democratic headquarters in New York with having been won over to the support of Taft by the promise of office. He denies that he has had any office offered or promised him.

any opportunity whatever to be heard," says the Governor's letter. "The fact that 650,000 acres of rich oil land was leased to E. B. Potter, then Attorney-General of Ohio, to stop a suit pending against a Standard Oil subsidiary company, the trio agreeing, it was alleged, to furnish \$50,000 in case proceedings were dropped. Mr. Hearst asserted that this Haskell was Governor Charles N. Haskell, but the Governor of Oklahoma declared that he had no connection with the matter, and said some other Haskell must have been meant."

Evidence of Oil Interest.

In conclusion, Governor Haskell says: "Mr. Pierce suggests in his letter to me that as a matter of fact it was not known at the time that the Standard Oil Company was the real party in interest. I submit to you that the very fact that Messrs. Gurley, Barnsdale and Senator Dewey, well-known Standard Oil representatives, with others of the same odor, making a personal appeal to you for this low royalty, should have been ample evidence that the Standard Oil Company was the real party in interest. It was the same Senator Dewey who induced you to grant the Prairie Oil and Gas Company a franchise over the protest of Secretary Hitchcock less than one year before that time, and in this one transaction you gave the Standard Oil Company a donation from the property of the Osage Indians of more than enough to pay for the famous \$25,000,000 fine."

"Marvelous as it may seem, the difference between the royalty you asked for this new lease and the average amount received in the balance of the oil fields, by land-owners controlling their own property, is fully equivalent to a net loss of \$10,000 to each and every member of the Osage nation, and whether this gross injustice to our people was accomplished by your lack of consideration or in any other way, the authorities of the State of Oklahoma will not rest until this lease has been cancelled and justice done our people."

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Montana

or in

Idaho, Washington or Oregon

before it is TOO LATE

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Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., 1909

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MURDERS OCCUR

ON INDIA TRAINS

Two Recent Crimes, Following

Many Others, Result in Calls

for Preventive Measures.

CALCUTTA, October 13.—The murder of an English lady in the Lahore-Karachi mail train is the topic of general discussion in the Anglo-Indian newspapers.

Train thefts and outrages on the Indian railways are nowadays a somewhat frequent occurrence. Perhaps naturally, as in the case of everything else, there is a tendency, especially in Bengal, to regard them as symptoms of political unrest. The true explanation probably is that crime of this sort is encouraged by the extraordinary facilities offered in this particular case.

A young girl also, going to Multon to be married was found murdered, her throat cut, in a first-class compartment when the train reached that station. No clue has been discovered to the murderer.

The general feeling is that the continuous footboards which are to be seen along the whole length of Indian railway carriages, and which permit a thief or assassin to pass along with ease from one carriage to another and to get off as the train slows up at a station, were utilized in the recent murders. Demand is consequently made that the railway board's orders regarding their abolition should be immediately carried out.

Complaints are also made about the absence of a satisfactory system of communication between passengers and the guard.

Pacific Fleet at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, October 13.—The Pacific fleet, towing torpedo-boat destroyers commanded by Rear-Admiral Swinburne, arrived to-day on its return from Samoa. The cruisers, which sailed from Pago Pago on October 3d, immediately began coaling pre-

paratory to the return to the California coast.

Shock Felt in Utah.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, October 13.—A rather severe earthquake shock was recorded by the instruments of the University of Utah here last night. No damage has been reported. The first shock occurred at 10:22 P. M. and was violent for about twenty minutes. A secondary shock occurred an hour and a half later. From the fact that there were a few preliminary waves the shock is believed to have been close at hand.

FOUND HIS FRIENDS DEAD.

Brothers Had Been Murdered in Home and Their Money Taken.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 13.—When Charles Ward, surprised at getting no response to his rapping at the house of his neighbors John and Peter Bohli, at Ingalls Crossing, broke in the door to-day he found the two brothers dead. They lay on the floor, both with several bullet wounds in their bodies and their heads battered in, evidently with an axe, which lay beside them.

The rifled pockets of the two farmers, an empty wallet on the table and the ransacked trunk upstairs indicated that robbery had been the motive, but there was every evidence also that it was not accomplished until after a fierce fight. The crime is laid at the door of tramps, and is believed to have been committed last Saturday night.

Both the murdered men were past fifty